

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For additional City News see Inside Pages.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Legislative Committee of Inquiry—The English System of Arbitration—An Important Offer to the Schuylkill County Men by the Operators—The Complete Tonnage for the Week, Etc.

The Legislative committee appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the coal troubles has concluded its researches during the present week, and will report shortly. The report, however, after all the extensive proceedings of the committee, will be of very practical use is greatly doubted. They will probably recommend arbitration as the method of settling the troubles, they not having found that any of the railroad companies have violated their charters, but this recommendation will amount to nothing unless the parties interested see fit to adopt it.

The Nottingham plan of arbitration, which is called in the one to which all parties now lean favorably. But one difficulty is how to run it in connection with the W. B. A., which the miners will not give up. If the miners insist upon retaining their organization, the arbitrators will have to be deprived of the despotic power they now possess. And if the miners do agree to this, which it is very probable they will, considering that they are mostly tired of the government under which they have been working for so long, the other party must take something, and there are many things that they could concede if they felt so inclined, which would go far to produce a better feeling all around. One thing especially will have to be done away with before there is any true arbitration, or before the new system can be of any value, and that is that the operators forever cease making private arrangements with the miners to strike for the operators' benefit, when prices are low and the supply of coals plentiful.

Since the judicial investigation has been closed, the operators of the Schuylkill region have made a special and important offer to their men. The proposition looks towards a speedy resumption of work, and is based upon the operators on Wednesday, although it was not then made public. The following is the substance of it:

- I. The W. B. A. to abandon all future attempts to control collieries in any manner, directly or indirectly in the matter of employment or discharge of any one, so that the operator shall have the exclusive control and management of his works.
II. The operators to agree that no one is to be discharged simply on account of his belonging to the W. B. A., or on account of any past or future action in behalf of the W. B. A., but that all men are to be left free to join the W. B. A. or not, as they think proper.

The above two clauses are to be imperative and binding, and are not to be changed or varied in any reference or arbitration whatever.
III. Work to be resumed as soon as practicable, and the rate of wages for the year 1871 to be adjusted as follows:—A Board of Arbitration and Conciliation consisting of six members, three from each of the organizations, chosen by their respective organizations, is to meet at Pottsville on or before the 20th of April, to whom shall be submitted the respective offers of each party.

The Board of Arbitration and Conciliation is to have the power of deciding between the offers submitted, or rejecting either and adopting a third, if they are unable to agree, they are to call in the umpire (who shall be selected and agreed upon before any discussion of the propositions) to be final, and to be final and binding upon both parties.
IV. Such Board of Arbitration and Conciliation with an umpire, whose decision is to be final, is to be maintained for the future settlement and adjustment of all differences between the parties, except that the two first mentioned propositions are to be subject to any reference or arbitration whatever.

On behalf of the operators of Schuylkill county, WILLIAM KENDRICK, J. K. STOFFER, J. R. STOFFER.

It remains to be seen what action this proposition will bring forth. Poor Schuylkill has had its troubles, and some special arrangement will have to be agreed upon for its benefit. It is the most lawless of all the coal regions, and consequently the operators there want of having its coal mines and its transportation facilities managed by one and the same interest. Its miners are more ignorant than those of other regions, being mostly Irish, and consequently are harder to get along with. The majority of defectives are miners, the English, German, and Welsh, have long since emigrated to other parts. The other regions have no idea of the peculiar troubles of the Schuylkill region, which according to all accounts is increasing continually. The suggestion of the *Miners' Journal* made lately that the region be declared in a state of disorder and organization (which indeed it is), and that, as a final remedy, it be declared under martial law and the military invoked for its relief, is decidedly a good idea if something is not speedily done, just that thing will come to pass, and nothing else.

The following is the complete summary of the trade for the past week, as reported for the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of to-day:—

Table with columns for 1870 and 1871, showing weekly and total coal production and tonnage for various regions like Anthracite, Schuylkill, etc.

The Journal also has the following:—There are seven or eight collieries running in the Shamokin region, and two others run occasionally when they receive orders. The coal goes principally west and over the Northern Central Railroad to different markets. Three collieries have been started in the Wilkesbarre basin, to supply customers with coal who are willing to take it at the high rates of toll. On the Lehigh there is no disposition shown to

yield. The miners are still fast; that is, those who have saved their money. The laborers are not so well off, but much better off generally than in Schuylkill county.

"We have stated heretofore that for every week the anthracite trade suspended the price of anthracite will recede about five cents a ton. It is believed that arrangements have been made already to substitute not less than 200,000 tons of bituminous where anthracite was consumed last year, and these preparations will continue every week to the extent of at least 50,000 to 75,000 tons per week while the anthracite trade is checked. These consumers will not alter their fixtures to burn anthracite again until they are assured that they can obtain a full supply at fair prices, without having to pile it up to great disadvantage, subjecting them to a loss of 25 to 50 cents a ton additional for rehandling again."

INDUSTRIOUS VILLAINS.

A Dozen Robberies in Two Weeks—Having Ransacked the Dwellings, They Attempt to Burn Them Down.

About two weeks ago, a dusky criminal named Charles St. Clair was discharged from prison, having served out his term for robbery. But he could not restrain his propensity for pilfering, and immediately commenced with stolen goods in the commission of more heinous offenses than had hitherto attempted. They robbed the residence of Mr. Webb, No. 519 S. Eighth street, the residence of Mr. Server, No. 513 S. Eighth street, and that of Mr. Asch, No. 417 Spruce street, and in each case endeavored to conceal their theft by arson, which, however, failed them. A couple of days since, Officer J. Carrigan, of the Fifth district police, arrested them for their depredations in the case of Mr. Webb's residence, a very valuable lot of silverware and clothing. They entered Mr. Server's house, carried off a large amount of clothing, and deliberately removed a heavy carpet from one of the floors while the family were under their old leader's watch. They started a fire under the stairway, and then made their escape. Mrs. Server awoke in time to save the premises from destruction. They burst open the doors of Mr. Asch's residence, on Spruce street, carried off nearly all the silverware and a large quantity of clothing, and built a fire under the stairway. Before it was extinguished a large portion of the household furniture had been destroyed. The detectives, after an industrious search, found a portion of the stolen property in South Camden, where Brown had disposed of it. In addition, they have brought to light six other cases of burglary in which the culprits were concerned, and in each the villains attempted to cover up their depredations by burning down the dwellings. Credit is due to the officers named for their zeal in arraigning two desperate fellows before the bar of justice.

THE CITY'S GROWTH.

The Building Permits Issued During March.

During the month just closed there were issued by the Building Inspectors 900 permits, as follows:—Dwellings, 3 story, 302; two-story, 433; co-houses, 1; factories, 9; public buildings, 1; stables, 18; depot, 1; foundry, 1; oven, 1; school house, 1; sheds, 4; engine house, 1; ice house, 1; return house, 1; shops, 16; stores, 25; store-houses, 2; alterations and additions, 108.

During the same period 10 wooden and 4 dangerous buildings were ordered to be taken down. In the following statement we compare the number of permits issued during the month just closed with the month of March, 1870.

Table comparing building permits issued in March 1870 and March 1871, categorized by type of building (Dwellings, Total new buildings, etc.).

Upon one of the inside pages of this issue will be found a description of the more important buildings for which permits during March were issued.

POLICE STATISTICS.

The Arrests During the Month of March.

Table showing the number of arrests in various districts during the month of March, categorized by district and gender.

PALEMONDAY.—To-morrow is Palm Sunday, in commemoration of the day on which our Saviour made His triumphal entry into the Holy City, when the people went out to meet Him, and while singing "Hosanna," bore branches of palm in their hands. It will be celebrated throughout the Christian world. In England in olden times the Palm-Sunday customs were of an elaborate character. The altars of the churches were covered with floral decorations. Flowers and branches were distributed to the people who formed a procession, at the head of which walked the priests bearing crucifixes.

The day is more particularly observed in the Roman Catholic Church. The ceremonies at the Cathedral to-morrow and during the Holy Week will begin at the following hours:— Palm Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Tuesday—Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 10 o'clock, and Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The morning ceremonies will commence on Holy Thursday at 10:30 A. M. Good Friday at 9 A. M. Holy Saturday at 9 A. M. Easter Sunday at 10:30 A. M.—Solemn Pontifical Mass will be celebrated and the Papal Benediction will be given at this Mass.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A FARMER ROBBED ON RIDGE ROAD THIS MORNING.—A farmer living at Barron Hill named Mr. William Rea, was driving to town this morning at 3 o'clock along the Ridge road. When near Washington lane three men suddenly darted from a brick-yard on the roadside. Two of them seized the horses, while the other mounted the step of the wagon, and presenting a revolver at the head of Mr. Rea, demanded his money. Finding that resistance would be useless, and recognizing the truth of the saying of "Falstaff" that "discretion is the better part of valor," Mr. Rea handed out his pocket-book, containing ten dollars in cash and a number of valuable papers. The highwaymen then ran off, and the farmer came along to the city.

COLONEL FORNEY TAKES POSSESSION.—Today Colonel John W. Forney took formal possession of his desk at the Custom House as Collector of the port of Philadelphia. For the first time the new Collector was formally introduced to the clerks and employees by the outgoing officer, Hon. Henry D. Moore, in a neat speech, presented Colonel Forney to the clerks, who had assembled in the private office of the Collector. The Colonel replied cordially, in a brief and well-chosen address.

DEATH FROM A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Henry Simpson, aged twenty years, who was run over by a train of cars at Port Clinton, Schuylkill county, yesterday morning, died at 9 o'clock this morning in the Episcopal Hospital. The leg of the deceased was so badly crushed that amputation was found necessary. His residence was on Tulip street, near Lehigh avenue.

STORE ROBBERY.—The grocery store of J. Stewart Love, No. 132 Arch street, was entered last night, and robbed of a chest of tea, two drums of figs, and a number of other articles.

WAS MONEY USED?

Alleged Corruption in Councils.—The Public Building Tax.

At noon to-day the special committee of Select Council appointed to ascertain the truth of the charges that members of that Council had been bought up to vote to overrule the message of the Mayor vetoing the ordinance authorizing the levying of a special tax for public building purposes, held a meeting. Mr. John Sherman, chairman, presiding. The messenger was examined as to whether he had subpoenaed the witnesses. He replied that he had. He was then directed to call out their names and to ascertain whether they were present. In a stentorian voice he cried:— James McManus! None present. William H. Kemble! No answer. Robert H. Beatty! No answer. Francis Wells! No answer. The messenger—Mr. McManus said that he was not very well, and could not therefore very well come. A committee-man—I think, sir, that we ought to get Mr. Wells here somehow. Let the messenger go over to the Bulletin and summon him. This the messenger started to do, and then soon returned. "He will not come," said he. Mr. Shoemaker—I move that the chairman of this committee be directed to take the opinion of the City Solicitor as to whether we have the power to enforce the attendance of witnesses upon a subpoena issued by this committee. Mr. Cochran—We have now had three meetings, and have examined but one witness. We have had a proper subpoena, signed by the Mayor, and by the chairman of this committee, and by a resolution passed last Thursday, Council gave us all the power they could. Thus we have exhausted all our power, and if, after having been subpoenaed, these gentlemen will not come, we have no further business but to adjourn. The opinion of the City Solicitor cannot settle our circumstances. We have the authority to enforce witnesses to attend, and should not squander our time any more. Mr. Shoemaker—I believe, my brother Cochran does, that we have no power in the premises, but I have the City Solicitor's opinion in support of ours, that we have no such power, then we might adjourn without having published notice, but I do not want to proceed with this investigation. If we make reports in the papers about misdoings in public bodies, assert that they will substantiate their charges whenever an opportunity is given, such substantiation is required, and then refuse point blank to do so when asked, a committee of investigation can do nothing to force them to appear. Mr. Cochran—Do not want it to appear that I am opposed to the further efforts by this committee. No person wishes to know the truth of the charges in the editorial of the Bulletin more than myself. But I believe that if the editor of that journal refuses to appear before us and sustain his charges, it is of no use for us to waste our time in the matter. Mr. Shoemaker modified his resolution as follows:—That the chairman obtain the opinion of the City Solicitor as to the power of compelling the attendance of witnesses before the committee, and upon the receipt of the same to call the committee together. Agreed to. Mr. Rice, President of the Building Commission, was present, and when he took his departure General Collins said:—"I would like to have the committee remember that Mr. Rice has been faithful in his attendance."

All—Oh, yes! The committee then adjourned.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending 4th inst. was 301, being a decrease of 34 from those of last week, and 55 less than those of the corresponding period of last year. Of these 140 were adults and 131 minors. 193 were people of the United States, and 50 were foreigners. 24 were people of color, 13 were from the country. The principal causes of death were:—Consumption of the lungs, 50; disease of the heart, 12; marasmus, 7; old age, 9; convulsions, 14; congestion of the brain, 2; and deathly 10.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Table showing the number of deaths in various wards during the week ending 4th inst.

LOGGERS IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Special Officer Lynch, in charge of the old Pritchard mansion at Eighth and South streets, now used as a sub-station house, reports to the Mayor the number of loggers during the past month, as follows:—

Table showing the number of loggers in the Eighth district, categorized by gender and age.

DRUNKEN FRENCH.—A driver of a wagon named Terrence Mullin, was intoxicated at Eleventh and Christian streets yesterday, and in the fury of his drunken spleen began beating his horse in a most cruel manner. Policeman Dagny interfered, when Mullin began an assault upon him. The driver was promptly taken in custody and Alderman Bonsall has held him in \$400 bail.

THE GRAND FAIR at the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church will be continued this afternoon and evening. Last evening the room was crowded and the sales large. The proceeds are for a good object, the fitting up of the interior of the church, and the proceeds of the aggregate receipts will be increased a thousand dollars to-night.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—This morning, in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas, Mr. H. Archambault, a student-at-law in the office of William Knight Shryock, Esq., was, on motion of the latter, admitted to practise as an attorney and counsellor at law.

CHURCH OPEN.—The Church of the Nativity, at Eleventh and Mount Vernon streets, was found open by a policeman at a late hour last evening. Whether anything has been stolen or not has not yet been ascertained.

THE MONTH OF MARCH of the current year was the warmest on record in this vicinity. The full weather record for the month, with interesting comparisons with the past, will be found on our third page.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

Table of stock exchange sales including items like 1000 Loh 68.84, 1000 Wm & R R 78.94, etc.

SPRING GARDEN DEPOSIT AND SAVINGS BANK SPRING GARDEN, above Eleventh, corner of Ridge Avenue. Capital \$100,000. Now open for business. A State Bank. Chartered April, 1870.

DEPOSITS OF ONE Dollar and upwards in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT of this Bank bear interest at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, and are drawn out on two weeks' notice. All deposits in the BANK DEPARTMENT of the Bank are drawn out on demand without interest.

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FINE STATIONERY AND Card Engraving. DRBKMA, No. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET, 9 33 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

WISHART'S COLUMN.

THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF TAR.

The pine tree has long been known to possess valuable medical properties. For pulmonary diseases it is doubtful whether any remedy has as yet been discovered equal to it. It seems to change and renew the very structure on which it acts, and to infuse into the system an indescribable power equal to the natural power before disease had even taken hold of the body, so as to make, as it were, an entirely new tissue, and to give a newness of life and energy which one who has been sick a long time knows the value of, and cannot fully describe. The great objection, however, to all tar preparations has been their unpleasant taste, and consequent liability to sickness and nausea to the stomach. We have before us, however, a preparation of the kind referred to, which obviates all these objections, and is as agreeable to the palate as it is valuable in the cure of disease. We mean "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial," a real, genuine, bona fide medicinal cordial, distilled from the pine tree by a process known only to the Doctor himself, the sale and popularity of which are only equalled by the amount of suffering it has relieved, and the number of diseases it is so well calculated to effectually cure. In the Pine Tree Tar Cordial the invalid may be sure he has a remedy of very extraordinary power for throat and lung affections, and when taken in conjunction with the "Great American Dyspepsia Pills," an infallible cure for dyspepsia, liver complaint, sick headache, and the many ailments arising from a disordered state of the liver and digestive organs.

In our sphere as publishers we feel some degree of cautiousness in what we recommend to our readers, but when we know of anything of value to the public we shall not hesitate to make it known through our columns. We advise those of our readers who are suffering from dyspepsia, etc., to give Dr. Wishart's celebrated remedies a trial.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country. Thousands of certificates of absolute cure (when all else failed to afford relief), as well as commendatory letters without number, have been received by Dr. Wishart, the proprietor, attesting the uniform success with which they have been employed. Many of said letters are from the highest sources, including eminent statesmen, Governors, State judges, clergymen, etc.—men slow to be convinced, prejudiced perhaps at first, but feeling themselves under a sense of duty bound to tell the Doctor what they had done for them and to recommend them to others. The Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are sold by all druggists throughout the world. They can also be obtained at Dr. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, No. 232 North SECOND Street Philadelphia, where a successful practising physician can be consulted each day, free of charge. Those in need of professional advice or counsel will do well to make a note of the above. Communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, will be considered strictly confidential and promptly answered, free of charge. The most complete stock of Family Medicines, Hair Preparations, Perfumery, etc., in the city. Give us a trial. Address all communications,

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ELEGANT SPRING CASSIMERES. FINE PARIS VESTINGS. SCOTCH CHEVIOTS. DIAGONAL COATINGS. ENGLISH CASSIMERES. TRICOTS AND GRANITES. BLUE FLANNELS. ENGLISH MELTONS. FRENCH CLOTHS. TURKISH VESTINGS. DRAPS D'ETE. MARSEILLES VESTINGS. FANCY LINENS. FRENCH DRESKINS-GOODS FOR FRIENDS.

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To enumerate the varied and extensive stock of such a House as ours in a readable newspaper advertisement would be impossible, but to all readers of THE TELEGRAPH we extend a cordial invitation to look through and examine, and we shall feel gratified and obliged.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted, JOSEPH H. THORNLEY, NORTHEAST CORNER OF EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN STS., PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727 ALEXANDER RICKEY, Importer, Jobber, and Retailer of Dry Goods, DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF CHOICE FABRICS IN DRY GOODS, AT POPULAR PRICES, STOCK DAILY REPLENISHED With the CHEAPEST and CHOICEST OFFERINGS of this and other markets.

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WET LINEN SHEETINGS. A CASE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY BARNSELY SHEETINGS, Ordered by us, have just come to hand, but WEITTED ON THE VOYAGE. As no injury will result if immediately washed out, we will offer great inducements to purchasers.

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NOTTINGHAM LACE FOR CURTAINS, BY THE YARD, just opened. Several lots of very cheap Laces for Curtains, by the yard. PIQUE HAMBURG. Will open to-day a line of Pique Hamburg, exceedingly scarce and desirable, at very low prices. HAMBURG EDGING, INSERTING, AND FLOUNCINGS. An immense lot on hand, sufficient to cover a post and rail fence miles long, if that were our method for display. Our chief attraction largest quantity and variety, and under regular prices. BOTTINGHAM VALLANCE LACE. Just received an assortment, 9 to 19 inches wide, light in texture, beautiful in design, at low prices. INDIA TOWELS. Will open to-day a job lot at 3 1/2 cents, unusually low.

BLACK. SLATE. WHITE. French FINISH SKIRT Lining, entire case of this ITEM, under regular prices. TWO YARD-WIDE FRENCH MUSLINS, AND WHITE GOODS GENERALLY. By buying large lots at low prices, we can undersell the trade, and extra inducements to purchasers of White Goods at

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